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Mt. Vernon Banner.

VOLUME 22,

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1858.

NUMBER 11.

The Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY L. HARPER.

Office in Woodward's Block, Third Story.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable in ad-
vance; \$2.50 within six months; \$3.00 after the ex-
piration of the year. Clubs of twenty, \$15.00 each.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:											
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks	6 weeks	7 weeks	8 weeks	9 weeks	10 weeks	11 weeks
1 square, -	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.25	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.25	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.75	\$ 8.50
2 squares, -	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.00	12.50	14.00	15.50	17.00
3 squares, -	3.00	5.25	7.50	9.75	12.00	14.25	16.50	18.75	21.00	23.25	25.50
4 squares, -	4.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	31.00	34.00
5 squares, -	5.00	8.75	12.50	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75	42.50
6 squares, -	6.00	10.50	15.00	19.50	24.00	28.50	33.00	37.50	42.00	46.50	51.00
7 squares, -	7.00	12.25	17.50	22.75	27.50	32.25	37.00	41.75	46.50	51.25	56.00
8 squares, -	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.00	31.50	37.00	42.50	48.00	53.50	59.00	64.50
9 squares, -	9.00	15.75	22.50	29.75	35.50	41.25	47.00	52.75	58.50	64.25	70.00
10 squares, -	10.00	17.50	25.00	33.00	39.50	46.00	52.50	59.00	65.50	72.00	78.50
11 squares, -	11.00	19.25	27.50	36.75	43.50	50.25	57.00	63.75	70.50	77.25	84.00
12 squares, -	12.00	21.00	30.00	40.00	47.50	55.00	62.50	70.00	77.50	85.00	92.50

1 square, - \$ 1.00
2 squares, - 2.00
3 squares, - 3.00
4 squares, - 4.00
5 squares, - 5.00
6 squares, - 6.00
7 squares, - 7.00
8 squares, - 8.00
9 squares, - 9.00
10 squares, - 10.00
11 squares, - 11.00
12 squares, - 12.00

Editorial notices of advertisements, or calling attention to any enterprises intended to benefit individuals or corporations, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.
Special notices, before marriages, or taking precedence of regular advertisements, double usual rates.
Notices for meetings, charitable societies, fire companies, &c., half-price.
Marriage notices inserted for 50 cents; Deaths 25 cents, unless accompanied by obituaries, which will be charged for at regular advertising rates.
Advertisements displayed in large type to be charged one-half more than regular rates.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

Choice Poetry.

ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet in tender love, our dear
And heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance,
There's rest in his still, sorrowing face;
He looks no grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's tear,
But his life and his love he may not cure,
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm
Our feverish brow with cooling balm
To lay the storm of hope and fear,
And reconcile life's smile and tear;
And throbs of wounded pride to still,
And make us own our Father's will!

Oh, then, who mournest on thy way
With longings for the close of day,
He walks with thee, that angel kind,
And gently whispers, "Be resigned!
Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell,
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

We're Growing Old Together.

We're growing old together,
We're growing old together,
And tell-tell-tell-tell-tell-tell
Their lines upon thy face;
Yet still as dear to me art thou
As when in youth's bright morn'
The ruby lips and rosy cheek
Did thy fair face adorn.

We're growing old together,
As time flies swiftly by,
And grief and sorrow dimmed
The lustre of thine eye;
Yet still it beams as fondly, love,
As when we stood hand in hand—
The old oak-tree—held your hand—
And asked you for my bride.

We're growing old together,
But still our hearts are young,
And future days of changeless life
Shall find us brave and strong;
And may affection true enchain
Our hearts together still,
As oft in days of yore we felt
The same emotion thrill.

Popular Tales.

THE POT OF GOLD.

Deacon Bancroft, though a very good man in the main and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the village of Centerville, was rumored to have, in Yankee parlance, "a pretty sharp eye to the main chance"—a peculiarity from which deacons are not always exempt.

In worldly matters he was decidedly well to do, having inherited a fine farm from his father which was growing yearly more valuable. It might be supposed that under these circumstances, the deacon who was fully able to do so, would have found a help meet to share his house and name. But the deacon was wary. Matrimony was to him in some measure a matter of money, and it was his firm resolve not to marry unless he could thereby enhance his worldly prosperity. Unhappily the little village of Centerville and the town in the immediate vicinity contained few who were qualified in this important particular, and of those there were probably none with whom the deacon's suit would have prospered.

So it happened that year after year passed away, until Deacon Bancroft was in the prime of life—forty-five or thereabouts—and still unmarried, and in all human probability likely to remain so.

Deacon Bancroft's nearest neighbor was a widow.

The Widow Wells, who had passed through one matrimonial experience, was some three or four years younger than Deacon Bancroft. She was still quite a comely woman. Unfortunately, the late Mr. Wells had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, which was insufficient to support her and a little son of seven, though hardly to be classed as "productive" of anything but mischief.

The widow was therefore obliged to take three or four boarders, to eke out her scanty income, which of course imposed upon her, considerable labor and anxiety.

It is surprising then that under these circumstances she should now and then have bethought herself of a second marriage, as a method of bettering her condition? Or, again, need we es-

teem it a special wonder, if, in her reflections upon this point, she should have cast her eyes upon her neighbor, Deacon Bancroft? The deacon, as we have already said, was in flourishing circumstances. He would be able to maintain a wife in great comfort; and being one of the chief personages in the village, could accord her a prominent social position.

He was not especially handsome, or calculated to make a profound impression upon the female heart—this was true—but he was of a good disposition, kind hearted, and would no doubt make a very good sort of a husband. A desirable match.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a match, a fact to be seriously considered; for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worthy deacon, even if he had known the favorable opinion of his next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Bancroft, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him. Here was a chance for finessing.

One evening, after a day of fatiguing labor, the widow Wells sat at the fire in the sitting room, with her feet resting upon the fender.

"If I ever am so situated as not to have to work so hard," she murmured, "I shall be happy. It's a hard life keeping boarders. If I was only as well off as Deacon Bancroft."

Still the widow kept up her thinking and by and by her face brightened up. She had an idea, which she resolved to put into execution at the very earliest practicable moment. What it was the reader will discover in the sequel.

"Henry," said she to her son, the next morning, "I want you to stop at Deacon Bancroft's as you go along to school, and ask him if he will call and see me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient."

Deacon Bancroft was a little surprised at the summons. However, about 11 o'clock, he called in. The widow had got on the dinner, and had leisure to sit down. She appeared a little embarrassed.

"Henry told me that you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Yes, Deacon Bancroft, I do, but I am much afraid you will think strange of it—at least, of what I mean to say to you."

The deacon very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was visibly excited.

"Suppose," said the widow casting down her eyes—"mind I am only supposing a case—suppose a person should find a pot of gold pieces in their cellar, would the law have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?"

The deacon pricked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces, widow? Why, unquestionably, the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who had formerly owned the house couldn't come forward and claim it, could he, deacon?" inquired the widow, further with apparent anxiety.

"No, madam, unquestionably not. When the house was disposed of everything went with it."

"I am glad to hear it, deacon. You won't think strange of the question, but it happened to occur in my mind, and I thought I would like to have it settled."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the deacon, abstractedly.

"And, deacon, as you are here I hope you will stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at twelve."

"Well, no," said the deacon, rising; "I'm much obliged to you, but they'll be expecting me home."

"At any rate, deacon," said the widow, taking a steaming mince pie from the oven—"you must know that I pride myself on my mince pies."

The warm pie sent forth such a delicious odor, that the deacon was sorely tempted, and after saying, "Well, with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, 'On the whole, I guess I will, as it looks so nice.'"

The widow was really a good cook, and the deacon ate with much gusto the generous slice which the widow cut for him, and after a little more chatting upon unimportant subjects, he withdrew in some mental perplexity.

"Was it possible," thought he, "that the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? She did not say so much to be sure, but why should she show so much anxiety to know as to the propriety of treasure thus found, if she had not happened upon some?"

To be sure, so far as his knowledge extended, there was no one who had occupied the house who would be in the least likely to lay up such an amount of gold; but then the house was one hundred and fifty years old, at the very least, and undoubtedly had had many occupants of whom he knew nothing. It might be, after all. The widow's earnest desire to have him think it was only curiosity, likewise gave additional probability to the supposition.

"I will wait and watch," thought the deacon. So it happened that Deacon Bancroft was one of the Directors in the Savings' Institution, situated in the next town, and accordingly used to ride over there once or twice a month to attend meetings of the board.

On the next occasion of this kind, the Widow Wells sent over to know if he would carry her over with him, as she had a little business to attend to there.

The request was readily accorded. Arrived in the village, Mrs. Wells requested to be set down at the bank.

"Ha ha!" thought the deacon; "that means something."

He said nothing, however, but determined to come back, and find out as he could, readily from the cashier, what business she had with the bank.

The widow tripped into the office, pretending to look indifferent.

"Can you give me small bills for a five dollar gold piece?" she asked.

"With pleasure," was the reply.

"By the way," said she, "the bank is in a flourishing condition, is it not?"

"None in the State on a better footing," was the prompt response.

"You receive deposits, do you not?"

"Yes, madam, we are receiving them every day."

"Do you receive as high as five thousand dollars?"

"No," said the cashier, with some surprise, "rather we do not allow interest on so large a sum. One thousand dollars is our limit. Did you know of any one who?"

"It is of no consequence," said the widow, hurriedly; "I only asked for curiosity. By the way did you say how much interest you allowed on such deposits as came within your limit?"

"Five per cent, madam."

"Thank you, I only asked for curiosity."

What a beautiful morning it is! The widow tripped lightly out. Shortly afterwards the deacon entered.

"How is business Mr. Cashier?" he inquired.

"About as usual."

"Had any new deposits lately?"

"None of any magnitude."

"I brought over a lady this morning who seemed to have business with you."

"The Widow Wells?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether she has had any money left her lately?"

"None that I know of," said the deacon, pricking up his ears. "Why? Did she deposit any?"

"No, replied the cashier, 'but she asked whether we received deposits as high as five thousand dollars.'"

"Indeed!" ejaculated the deacon. "Was that all she came for?" he enquired a moment afterwards.

"No; she exchanged a gold piece for some bills."

"Ha!" pondered the deacon, reflectively, "did she give any reason for inquiries?"

"No, she said she only asked for curiosity."

The deacon left the bank in deep thought. He came to the conclusion that this "curiosity" only veiled a deeper motive. He no longer entertained a doubt that the widow had actually found a pot of gold in her cellar, and appearances seemed to indicate that its probable value was equal to five thousand dollars. The gold piece which she had exchanged at the bank appeared to confirm this story.

"I rather think," said the deacon, complacently, "I can see into a millstone about as far as most people,"—a statement the literal truth of which I defy any one to question, though, as to the prime fact of people's being able to see into a millstone at all, doubts have now and then intruded themselves upon my mind.

Next Sunday the Widow Wells appeared at church in a new and stylish bonnet, which led to some such remarks as these—

"How much vanity some people have to be sure!"

"How a woman that has to keep boarders for a living can afford to dash out with such a bonnet is more than I can tell! I should think that she was old enough to know better."

"I suppose," continued the same lady, "she's trying to catch a husband with her finery. Before I would condescend to such means I'd—Id drown myself."

In this last ambitious speech the young lady had unwittingly hit upon the true motive. The widow was intent upon catching Deacon Bancroft, and she indulged in a costly bonnet not because she supposed he would be caught with finery, but because this would strengthen in his mind the idea that she had stumbled upon hid den wealth.

The widow had ejaculated shrewdly, and the display had the effect she anticipated.

Monday afternoon, Deacon Bancroft found an errand that called him over to the widow's. He chanced to be about tea time. He was importuned to stay to tea, and, somewhat to his surprise, actually did.

The polite widow, who knew the deacon's weak point, brought on one of her best mince pies, a slice of which her guest partook of with zest.

"You'll take another piece I know," said she persuasively.

"Really, I am ashamed," said the deacon, and he passed his plate. "The fact is," he said apologetically, "your pies are so nice I don't know where to stop."

"Do you call these nice," said the widow modestly. "I only call them common. I can make mince pies when I set out to, but this time I didn't have as good luck as usual."

"I shouldn't want any better," said the deacon emphatically.

"Then I hope if you like them, you'll drop in to tea often. We ought to be more neighborly, Deacon Bancroft."

Deacon Bancroft assented, and he meant what he said. The fact is the deacon began to think that the widow was a very charming woman. She was very comely, and then she was such an excellent cook! Besides he had no doubt in his own mind that she was worth a considerable sum of money. What objection would there be to her becoming Mrs. Bancroft? He brought this question before her one evening. The widow blushed—professed to be greatly surprised—in fact she had never thought of the thing in her life—but on the whole, she had always thought highly of the deacon, and to cut the matter short accepted him.

A month afterwards she was installed as mistress of the deacon's large house, somewhat to the surprise of the village people, who could not conceive how she had brought him over.

Some weeks after the ceremony, the deacon ventured to inquire about the pot of gold which she had found in the cellar.

"Pot of gold!" she exclaimed in surprise, "I know of none."

"But," said the deacon, disconcerted, "you know you asked me whether the lot could claim it."

"O, lor' deacon I only asked for curiosity."

"And was that the reason you made inquiries at the bank?"

"Why, certainly. What else could it have been?"

The deacon went out to the barn, and for about half an hour sat in silent meditation. At the end of that time he ejaculated as a consideration, "after all she makes good mince pies?"

It gives me pleasure to state that the union between the deacon and the widow proved a very happy one, although to the end of his life, he never could quite make up his mind about "That Pot of Gold."

Things in General.

General Washington a Marshall of France.

It is not commonly known that Gen. Washington, during the war of the Revolution, received the honorary title of *maréchal de France*. The fact however, is corroborated by a letter from G. W. P. Custis, Esq., dated the 18th inst., which we find in the *Frederick (Md.) Examiner*, addressed to Col. Anthony Kimmel. Mr. Custis says:

"In regard to Washington as Marshall of France, I have in this house 'proof as strong as holy writ,' in an engraving of Mercurius, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithmus, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the philosopher, with this endorsement in the handwriting of the Earl:—(To Marshall General Washington, with the respects of Buchan.) Now Buchan lived in the age of the revolution and was the associate of courts, and certainly he would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired, as he did the chief, a title to which the chief had no claim. Lord Napier, on a visit to Arlington House, was greatly astonished and gratified by a sight of a reminiscence of his ancestors treasured among the relics of Washington."

The history of the American, a Marshall of France, is simply this: When, in 1781, Colonel Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said:—"Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil." "C'est impossible," exclaimed the Frenchman; "by the etiquette of the French service the Count de Rochambeau, being an old Lieutenant General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or a *Mareschal de France*." Then, exclaimed Laurens, "make our Washington a *Mareschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end." It was done.

A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Mareschal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title, but it is beyond a doubt that, from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title of *Mareschal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France.

A Woman Can Keep a Secret.

It has been demonstrated in Schuyler county, Illinois, where an elderly couple in the vicinity of Rushville had a beautiful daughter—an only child—upon whom they lavished all their affections. Two years ago a young man applied to them for work, and they employed him. His amiable qualities and industry soon won their confidence. He had been in their employ six months, when the farmer having business at Beardstown, sent the young man there to attend to it; and as the daughter had some purchases to make she was allowed to go with him. At night they returned. Affairs went on for eighteen months, the only change being the pleasure with which the old people discovered that the young folks were daily becoming attached to each other, and they looked forward to their marriage as most gratifying. Being considered as "lovers," the young people were allowed to "sit up" together after the old folks had retired; but one night, a few weeks ago, the old gentleman feeling unwell, rose up, and not finding his daughter in her own bed, where she ought to have been, looked elsewhere, and found her where he thought she ought not to have been. Much noise and confusion ensued. Next day the farmer posted full speed to Beardstown, had an interview with the keeper of the county records, and discovered that the aforesaid young man and woman had been legally joined in marriage for eighteen months, and she had never told any person of the fact!

Description of the Towns of Utah.

Salt Lake City contains about a third of the population of the Territory, and has a great many fine, and some elegant buildings, the principal of which are the Tabernacle, in which all religious meetings are held; the Council House, Endowment House, the Temple, in course of erection; Court House, Young's two mansions, nineteen public school houses, together with the costly houses erected for the elders.

The next settlement, north, is called Sessions, eight miles from Salt Lake City, and contains several fine houses. It is situated on the main road; the houses are not compactly built, but extend nearly five miles. This settlement contains the richest lands in the Territory.

Farmington City comes next—a very pretty little town—the county seat of Davis county; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

Eight miles north is Keyville, containing about the same number of inhabitants—here is some excellent arable land, and a fine stock range.

Weber River is about eight miles further north. On it has been built two forts, called East and West Weber Forts, containing about five hundred inhabitants each. They are very pleasantly situated.

Ogden City, one of the principal cities of the Territory, is about three miles from Weber. It has many costly buildings.

North of Ogden City, about two miles, is a large well built fort called Bingham's Fort. It has about seven hundred inhabitants.

Latest from the Plains.

St. Louis, June 21.
An U. S. express to Boonville says: Porters arrived at this city last night having charge of the Camp Scott mail to May 22d, en route for Independence. The carriers report the road better there and at Laramie very heavy and much cut by trains. The mail came as far as Laramie under an escort of infantry, provided by Col. Johnson. Utah news anticipated. Gen. Harney was met yesterday forty miles hence. Private advices from the army to May 28th, mention the arrival of Lieut. Armstrong at Camp Scott, with 75 head of cattle, and Capt. Hane with 200 cattle three days march from Scott. The bearer of letters and officers high in command express the opinion that the troops will not be employed against the Mormons.

The Leavenworth Times of this morning contains a letter from Fort Bridger of May 21st, which says that Brigham Young and the principal Mormon Elders had consented to deliver themselves into the custody of the U. S. Marshal to await their trial, provided they were tried by a jury in no way connected with the army.

A party of Mormons had arrived at Camp Scott in a half starved condition. They belonged to a faction opposed to Young, and represented the church as torn by dissensions. They wished to return to the States.

The reception of Col. Johnson's commission as Brigadier General caused much satisfaction in the army. Capt. Newton, of the Engineer corps, had reached Camp Scott. He reported a permanent post to be established at Fort Bridger, of which Colonel Hoffman would take command.

Mrs. Keller, residing near Middletown, Md., died suddenly in convulsions, caused by her terror at the storm which swept over that region last Friday.

Mr. Jesse Brown was murdered a few days since, in Stokes county, N. C., by a slave belonging to Mr. J. Lassey.

North-east of this, three miles, is Ogden Hole—a very pleasant locality, surrounded on all sides by mountains, with the exception of the entrance. It contains about five hundred inhabitants.

North of the "Hole" twelve miles is a well located fort called Willow Creek Fort. In this vicinity there is fine agricultural land, and the heaviest crops of wheat in the Territory are raised here.

Five miles north is Box Elder, or Brigham's City, being about eight miles south of Bear River. This city is very handsomely situated. It is built upon a plain, about two hundred feet above the level of Bear River. It is inhabited principally by Danes and Welsh, whose houses exhibit considerable skill in their construction, and taste in arrangement.

On Bear River there are two small settlements, and further north two others. These are in Cache and Malad Valley, where the stock belonging to "the church" generally are kept.

The Horse Stealer.

Our city appears to be a sort of rendezvous for all the mischief makers in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. On the night of the 29th of April, a man supposed to be Josiah Maxwell stole a horse from Ball's stable in this city, but officer Hawley pursued him, and captured the horse near St. Clairsville. The thief escaped. Last Friday morning, however, officer Hawley came across Maxwell at Packer's Union Hotel, in this city, arrested him, and Alderman Duly committed him to jail for further examination. On Saturday, however, Maxwell was brought before Judge Thompson on a writ of habeas corpus, but after hearing the case, the Judge remanded him to jail for further hearing before a committing magistrate.

Maxwell has in his possession a bay mare with a star in her face, which he says he purchased at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. It is believed, however, that the animal has also been stolen, and from some one near Mt. Vernon, in Ohio. Maxwell is confined in jail, and those who have lost horses would do well to look after the one that he claims to have purchased.—*W'heeling Times*

Arrival of Colonel Kane from Utah.

WASHINGTON, June 20.
Colonel Kane arrived here last night, bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been pre-occupied, are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally.—To this fact may be attributed the incourteous refusal of Kane to communicate with the press. It is understood that Kane denied the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Boonville intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, when, in fact Cumming has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington. Contrary to reports widely circulated, Kane does not admit that there have been any such differences between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard the public interests; he speaks in eulogistic terms of Johnson, and the high state of discipline which the latter maintained over his forces, and of the praiseworthy spirit manifested by the army during the entire winter.

The friends of the administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to allude to the conduct of Cumming saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of his country. There was great hope in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war was at an end; a peace party had been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own. Last spring it was the impression in Utah that Brigham Young, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would in this respect be able to maintain his position. There was at one time strong opposition to him before the emigration was resolved upon, but ever since, this feeling of hostility has been subsiding.

Patience.
Courage is an occasional act or effort of the soul; patience, a continuous habit. Courage is the mission of some; patience, the duty

The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

WE ARE A PIONEER FROM THE TRUTH MARK PRER.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1858.

Democratic State Convention.

It is ordered by the Democratic State Central Committee, that there be held at Columbus, on Thursday, July 29th, 1858, a Convention of the Democratic party of Ohio, for the purpose of nominating candidates Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works and Comptroller of the Treasury. The apportionment to be one delegate to every five hundred votes cast for HENRY B. PAYSE for Governor, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes or more.

By Order, P. LINTK, Chairman.
CHARLES J. FOSTER, Secretary.
Columbus, June 17, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Knox county are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings, at their respective Townships, at the place of holding Elections, on Saturday, July 17th, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and then elect three delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Mt. Vernon, on the Monday following, July 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1858, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic County ticket, and the same time to select delegates to represent Knox county, in the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee, SAMUEL ISRAEL, Chairman.

COUNTY CONVENTION CALLED.

A Few Words to the Democracy.

It will be seen by the official notice which we publish above, that the Democratic County Convention, will be held in Mount Vernon, on Monday, July 19th. The primary meetings, to select delegates, will take place in the various townships, on the Saturday previous.

It is to be hoped that every Democrat in the county will attend these primary meetings, in order that the very best men in the party may be selected as delegates to the County Convention—men of integrity and unflinching Democracy.

We hope, we confidently believe, that the very best feeling will prevail amongst our Democratic friends at these assemblages. Let all animosity, if any has heretofore existed on any subject, be buried in oblivion; and let no tests be made save fidelity to the Democratic party.—If this advice is followed, the first step towards the redemption of Knox county from the hands of the Woolly heads and spoolmen, is accomplished.

The Amalgamationist of the Republican is now gnashing his teeth with anger because the Democracy will not fight amongst themselves, for the benefit of his unprincipled party. Our friends, we doubt not, will act together harmoniously, and by avoiding all reference to subjects which may have heretofore created a difference of opinion, they will surely dispossess the Black Republican, who only hope of success is through the want of harmony in the Democratic ranks.

We must have a good ticket in Old Knox this fall—we wish to see our very best men placed in nomination, whether they desire office or not.—In this way we will not only deserve, but command success. Let our best men, also, be chosen as Delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions, so as to insure the nomination of men of whom the party will have occasion to feel proud.

THE CROPS.

During the past week we have made particular inquiries from our farmers and others, in this and the surrounding counties, and we are happy to learn that the prospects for a good crop of wheat—which, in this country, is the great "staff of life"—are truly encouraging. Oats and hay will also be very abundant. The prospects for a crop of corn are not so certain, owing to the lateness of the planting; but the present glorious fine weather is making the corn grow rapidly, and the only difficulty in the way will be the want of time on the part of our farmers, in the midst of the harvest season, to give it that thorough cultivation, so indispensable to a good yield. As to fruits generally, we think there will be a "slim chance," throughout this section of country.

The Crawford County Forum says: The wheat crop of this county presents a very promising appearance. From present indications the yield will be large. Corn is also planted. With a favorable fall we are assured that the corn crop may be a full one.

The Pittsburgh Post says: Gentlemen from the country inform us that the crops in this vicinity are all looking well. The wheat crop especially promises a large yield. The present fine weather is doing wonders for the corn and potatoes.

The crops of the south, from Virginia down to Louisiana, are spoken of in our exchanges, as remarkably good. Corn and cotton are reported excellent. In the North and West the floods have damaged the crops considerably, but this is only along the water courses, and consequently very circumscribed in its range.

The farmers of Richland county have commenced cutting their barley. Other grain crops in that county are coming on finely.

Harvest operations have been commenced in different parts of Illinois. The grain stands well and the harvest, with this beautiful weather, promises greatly. The fears of rust, cut-worm, &c., are mostly groundless.

In the vicinity of Zanesville, as we learn from the Aurora, wheat and oats promise a good yield. The bearded wheat is considered safe, but some smooth wheat is full of weevil as he heads could hold.

Minnesota.

The Belle Plain Enquirer gives a table exhibiting the population of each county in the State, the number of square miles contained in it, and the number of dwellings in each county in the State, showing a total of 153,333 inhabitants, 75,461 square miles of territory; nearly double the size of Ohio, and 31,730 dwellings. A splendid inheritance now added to the arrangements of Uncle Samuel. In 1849, ten years ago, the Territory contained but 4,949 inhabitants.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Large quantities of wool came in during the past week, but the prices realized were about the same as the week previous—ranging from 20 to 40 cents per lb. according to quality. From the number of wool wagons on the street, we presume at least 20,000 lbs. were sold.

At the magnificent little City of Fredericktown—whose wealth and public spirit are well known from the rising of the sun even unto the going down thereof—a spirited wool trade is going on at present. The principal buyer is our friend TURTLE, who although "up to his eyes" in wool operations, has no kink on the top of his head. He is a good Democrat, and the prince of good fellows generally, and those who sell wool or any thing else to him, or buy any article at either of his stores, will never have occasion to complain of being unfairly dealt with. Messrs. Hooker & Simons, of Frederick, also worthy men and fair dealers, are likewise buying wool. The prices there are about the same as at Mt. Vernon—viz: 20 to 40c. per lb. The total amount purchased up to Saturday last, was about 30,000 lbs.

The Sandusky Register says: No new feature in our market worthy of note. The receipts are not large. Prices range from 25 to 35c; most parcels in good order bring about 32c.

The prices of wool at Akron range from 25 to 40 cents, and at Ravenna the average is from 25 to 33. But little wool has as yet reached those markets.

In Harrison county, says the Cadiz Sentinel, no clips have been sold yet that we have heard of. There are a number of buyers in the county, who are making offers from 35 to 40 cents per pound, according to quality.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says: We have seen so few wool wagons in the street that we had almost forgotten that this was the regular wool season. So far, only a few thousand lbs. have been offered, and these have been taken in a small way at 22 to 32 from common to full blood, and 35 for choice.

In Washington county, Pa. one of the greatest wool regions in the country, as far as we can learn, there is but little doing, there being but few buyers, and those few not over anxious.

Washington Pa. Congressional District.

There has been a spirited and bitter contest in this district for the Congressional nomination.—The district is composed of the counties of Fayette, Greene and Washington. The candidates are Gen. Lazarus Craig, and Gen. Lazarus Greene. The popular vote system of making nominations prevails. Gen. Lazarus Craig, and Gen. Lazarus Greene, the former by a large, and latter by a small majority. Mr. Montgomery carried Washington county by an immense majority—more than doubling that of Gen. L. in the other two counties in the district. The friends of both candidates claim that they have been nominated. Gen. Lazarus having secured the delegates from two counties, his friends claim that according to usage he is fairly entitled to the nomination, and cite several instances wherein nominations were made under precisely similar circumstances. On the other hand Mr. Montgomery's friends claim that their favorite having received an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in the district is consequently entitled to the party nomination. We hope the matter may be amicably settled, and that only one Democratic candidate will be run in the district. Mr. Montgomery has become celebrated from his connection with what was called the Crittenden-Montgomery Bill to settle the Kansas difficulty.

Later-Montgomery Nominated.

Since the foregoing was written and in type we have received the Washington Examiner of the 24th, containing the proceedings of the District Congressional Convention; from which we learn that Gen. Lazarus sent in letter stating that although he had received a majority of the counties, yet he could not consent to be a candidate in opposition to the expressed will of the majority of the Democracy of the district. Thereupon Mr. Montgomery was unanimously nominated.

POLITICAL.

— Rufus Choate is to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

— The Cadiz Sentinel says that Hon. John A. Bingham, will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and he will favor the nomination of Gen. Eckley, of Carrollton.

— The Democratic Congressional Convention of the 7th District, Indiana, met at Terre Haute on the 22d inst. and nominated Henry S. Strong for Congress.

— The unfaltering Representative in Congress from the Chillicothe District, of this state, Hon. Joseph Miller, met with a warm, cordial and enthusiastic reception on his arrival at home a few days since.

— Col. George W. Manypenny, in a letter to the editors of the Statesman, declines allowing his name being used as a candidate for Comptroller of the State Treasury.

— Hon. James Wilson was re-nominated by the Republicans of the 8th District, in Indiana, as their candidate for Congress.

— The President has re-appointed Brooks, of the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, a leading Douglas paper, postmaster at that place. Also, Mr. Hunt, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Sweet, of Peoria, postmasters at those places—both Douglas men.

— Gen. Henry D. Foster has been nominated by the Democracy of the Westmoreland Pa. District, as their candidate for Congress. "Glory to God Corvado" as he is called, will be elected to stay at home this year.

— The Mississippi Democrat comes out with a memoir of Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Post Master General, and urges his nomination for the next Presidency. The Paulding Clarion has an article in favor of Hon. Albert G. Brown, United States Senator, from Mississippi, for the same office.

The Mormons to go to the Russian Possessions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that from information received from a high source, which is confirmed by other advices, the movement of the Mormons in a southerly direction from Salt Lake City, is no evidence of their intention to emigrate to Sonora. Brigham Young is aware of the intentions of the President of the United States upon Sonora, and has no desire to be disturbed by that potentate again. He has accordingly made arrangements to move, as soon as convenient, a part or the whole of his people to the Russian possessions in America. The leaders, with a strong force of workingmen and women, will proceed on in advance, and prepare the way for the main body.

Adventure of Sheriff Rodehaver.

The Coshocton Democrat relates the following daring adventure of our friend Sheriff Rodehaver of that county, in pursuit of a couple of burglars:

On Saturday night, two burglars broke into Cooper's Hotel, in Keene, succeeded in fobbing a watch, then partook of a free lunch, and departed in search of a more lucrative field.—They next entered the cellar of a store, but failed in forcing their way into the store room, the burglar being too well secured. They left the village without making any further attempts.—On Sunday afternoon, Sheriff Rodehaver being informed of their operations started in pursuit of them, and on Monday succeeded in overthrowing them a few miles above Dresden. As soon as he discovered his game he ordered the driver of the carriage in which he was riding to go slow and drive as near them as possible. The instant the carriage came opposite them, he pounced upon the largest of the two, seizing him by the arm with one hand, and wrestling a carpet bag from him with the other, and telling him that he was arrested. The robber sprang backward and started a pistol at the Sheriff, who fortunately carried a fence and fell down the road. The Sheriff directed Mr. Cooper, to pursue the small fellow on the road and arrest him, and started across the field after his bird. A sharp run across a field across bottom field, then across a twenty-acre field demonstrated to Dave that the carriage was his quarry, and he sped and bolted. A few rods across the next field, a tree next lot, but Dave up to a negro, blowing corn, whose horse, a fine looking black, he instantly stripped of its gear, and making a lasso of the line as he swept across the field at a full gallop he soon came within reach of the rascal, when he again drew a pistol from each of his side pockets and kept him at the Sheriff's feet until he was completely exhausted. He then struck the horse on the nose with a pistol, when Dave crept his neck with the noose, and hauled him up off the ground a few feet and made him surrender. A man coming to him to his assistance, he and the Sheriff tied the chap and David to a tree and hauled him to the jail.

Cooper was also fortunate in capturing the other, but came near getting a dip in the Muskingum. His man finding himself badly pressed, turned and snatched a pistol at Cooper and reached the woods on the bank of the river ahead of him. For a short time he eluded Cooper, but seeing his tracks he finally descended him and reached the bank, clinging to a root up to his chin in the river. When Cooper reached down to haul him up he caught Cooper by the head and came near pulling him into the river. But Cooper proved too many for him. Hauled him in, landed him safely and brot him in.

They give their names as Simon M. Barnes, and John H. Wilson. On examining their pistols, they proved to be well loaded, but from some defect in the caps, or other cause, they misfired.

Crops Destroyed.

The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads—worth \$3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales—worth probably \$4,000,000. In the Washakie Valley, as represented by the Evansville "Journal," the losses by the farmers and property owners will certainly be equally as heavy. The New York Herald estimates the entire loss in the North western States by the flood at \$25,000,000. Of course it is only guess work, but we believe it will not be short of that amount. The same paper, however, thinks there will be some compensation for the loss in the South, as the immense deposits of alluvium upon the plantations will greatly enhance their fertility for a number of years. Another consideration should not be overlooked, the falling off in this year's production in western cereals will very nearly be made up by the increased market value which the old crop will command, which are unusually heavy in the hands of farmers.

Hard Times in Kansas.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says: "We pity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent, per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25, and 30 per cent, per month to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money seem to range between three and five per cent, per month. Business in all our Kansas towns is nearly stopped. Men with twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any price to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, perhaps to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself."

Mutiny on Board a French Slave.

Two hundred and fifty Negroes Massacred. From the London Times, June 7, '58.

The African Steam Navigation Company's packet Etiope, Commander Croft, arrived at Liverpool with later advices from the West Coast of Africa.

In consequence of information received at Monrovia, Commander Croft left in the Etiope on the 14th of April, and on the 15th left in the French ship Coeli Regina, 420 tons, in possession of a large number of negroes, who were about to mutiny. After a voyage of three weeks, the Etiope arrived at Cape Palmas, and secured 500 negroes, who were immediately placed between decks, many of them in irons. When the captain (Simon) was ashore, and part of the crew in a boat alongside, the negroes procured firearms and shot all but the doctor and two of the crew in the Etiope. After a short time, Capt. Simon came within gunshot several times, but was not allowed to come on board. The Coeli Regina was towed into Monrovia, where she was left in the possession of the purser of the Etiope.

Richard Grant White.

The following notice of this well known literary gentleman, who is a brother of our townsman, Moses and Geo. B. White, we clip from the New York Evening Post:

Richard Grant White, for the last six years one of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has retired from that journal, and is projecting a new weekly paper, designed to compete with many of the attractive features of the London Spectator, Examiner, and Saturday Review as possible. Mr. White possesses a refined and cultivated taste, considerable experience as a journalist, and a general acquaintance with the topics of prominent concern among men. He is without a graceful and vigorous writer. There is a vacancy in the country for just such a paper as he is planning, and we trust the enterprise may prove successful. We understand that Mr. White is also preparing for the press a book on the history and functions of journalism in the U. States, embodying, we presume, some of the results of his own experience.

Tornado in New York and Vicinity.

A fearful tornado visited the city of New York on Monday, the 21st inst., which, although it lasted but half an hour, destroyed an immense amount of property, unroofed buildings, blowing down chimneys, killing animals, and in a few instances destroying human life. The American Flint Works at Hunter's Point was torn to atoms, not one brick being left upon the top of another. Out of some 25 persons at work in the establishment two were killed, and several seriously injured.

The Cry of Extravagance Refuted.

[From the Pennsylvania.]

Beaten at all points upon questions of principles, the allied Opposition forces have fallen back upon the stale old cry of extravagance, and hope to carry the country upon the popular wave of retrenchment, protection and reform. This trick has been crowned with success, and they expect it will be again. When the commercial revolution of 1839 took place, and the Government felt the shock of a whole country did, then the Opposition belittled the same notions as they do now, and misled the people into the hard Old campaign, which resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison. But what was the result? Did those who talked about retrenchment, protection and reform, when they came into power? They did not. On the contrary, they were the most extravagant, prodigal and dishonest party that ever held the reins of government in this country. Their retrenchment consisted in squandering the public money at a pace unknown before—their protection in raising the price of all articles used and consumed by the people, and their reform in attempting to fasten upon the country a corrupt and dangerous banking system, and other measures of a like destructive character. The election of General Taylor was also consummated by similar devices, and the result of that experiment was like the other, a miserable failure. The basis upon which these measures were conducted was a lie and a cheat, and the party which erected upon it must tumble to pieces when once brought to face the facts as they were exhibited in the public records.

So far as the allied opposition to James Buchanan and the Democratic party at this time have developed their plans, it appears certain that they mean to try the same old trick in 1860, that they did in 1840 and 1848. They are first to deceive the public ear with clamors against the extravagant expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and then follow that by the most profuse promises of retrenchment and reform. This dish is to be spiced with a dash of expediency, and the States where such saving will be especially palatable, and then the repast is ready for the national appetite. Already this game is commenced by charges against the current appropriations of the recent session of Congress, with the intent of showing them to be unusual in all respects, and thus open the way for the States where such saving will be especially palatable, and then the repast is ready for the national appetite.

It is to be hoped that every Democrat in the county will attend these primary meetings, in order that the very best men in the party may be selected as delegates to the County Convention—men of integrity and unflinching Democracy.

What is Life without Enjoyment?—Facts of Vital Importance.

The beautiful, simple, transparent, envelope in which Nature has enclosed the human body, is peculiarly sensitive to the subtle influences which for the lack of a more specific term, we call infection and contagion. Many eruptive diseases are communicable by the touch; and *salt rheum*, one of the most common eruptions, is communicated by contact. It is generally considered contagious. It is a painful and disgusting disorder, and in its chronic form is apt to become hereditary. But in whatever shape it may appear, however exaggerated the symptoms, and whether contracted by accident or derived from an inherited taint in the blood, it may be cured by the application of that noble external curative, Dr. Halloway's Ointment. Science has been groping for ages after something that would restore to the diseased skin, its purity, freshness, smoothness and flexibility, when Professor Halloway introduced this inestimable preparation, and in no superficial disorder has its effects been more rapid and more complete. We have seen it applied after the Lebanon waters, sulphur baths, and every prescription in the Pharmacopoeia had been tried without the slightest benefit, and have known a perfect cure accomplished through its agency, in six weeks. Sometimes the disease, after having passed through the earlier stages of a watery eruption, and a violent itching, assumes a scabious form, and is not unlike a certain species. In cases of this kind the itching is almost maddening, and as it is generally increased by warmth, the bed of the sufferer is only a bed of torment. Most physicians pronounce this phase incurable. Halloway has not only cured it in his own practice, but has seen the source has reached the extreme point of violence, that the Ointment achieved its most marvellous triumphs. A reaction at once commences. The external vessels recover their tone and vigor, the irritated nerves that torment in the skin are soothed, the pores resume their healthy function, and the virus of the disease is expelled from the exterior circulation, and exhaled from the system. In fact it may be said of Halloway's Ointment, as Fortin said of Mercury, "It drippeth like the gentle dew from Heaven upon a parched plain."

Private Letter from Gov. Cumming.

A private letter from Gov. Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employment. He is opposed to their going to Sonora, and confirms the statement hitherto made that they are divided into peace and war parties, and that the duty and policy of the Government is to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance, intelligence and experience, and withal vested with authority to announce the terms awarded to those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is, says Gov. C., a division in the ranks of the Mormons, all fearing Young, and many hate him because of the pacific measure with which he is charged. Gov. C. plainly says that his chief hope of control over the Mormons, is exerted through Young, and that if anything should happen to thwart his efforts to avert the peril of a collision between the army and Mormon, the country may expect to see a guerilla war of several years' duration, and at an expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be waged upon those the least deserving of its tortures.

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THE BANNER.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

Railroad Time Table,			
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.
Mail, 8:35.	3:55 P. M.	Mail, 8:51.	3:57 P. M.
Accom. 9:35.	4:00 P. M.	Accom. 9:40.	4:00 P. M.

No paper will be issued from this Office next week.

Distressing Accident.—We are sorry to hear of the distressing accident that happened to Mrs. Giles, the wife of Mr. Benj. Giles of this city, on Wednesday last. While visiting at the residence of Mr. James George on Gambier Avenue, she accidentally fell down a cellar stair way, from the effects of which one of her limbs was broken in three places, and her back severely injured. Her suffering is said to have been so intense, that it was with great difficulty that she could be conveyed home. Under skillful surgery it is hoped that she will ere long be able to go about as usual.

Mr. Vernon's Female Seminary.—The semi-annual examination of the young ladies of the Mt. Vernon Female Seminary, will commence on this (Monday) morning, and will continue on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, (omitting Wednesday, on account of the College Commencement on that day.) The Seminary on this occasion, as heretofore, will be open to the friends of the School and citizens generally. On Friday the Examination will take place at the Disciples Church.

Grand Railroad Excursion.—The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company will run an excursion train on Saturday, July 31, from Mt. Vernon to Sandusky and return, connecting there with the steamer Bay City for the excursion to the Islands. Train will leave Mt. Vernon at 5:30 in the morning, stopping for passengers at all regular stations, and reach Sandusky at 10 o'clock. On her return, will stop on the arrival of the steamer from the Islands. Half-price tickets will be for sale at all the stations.

George & Fay.—Our young and enterprising friends George & Fay, successors to J. S. George, spread themselves in today's Banner, in a few telling advertisements, showing that they are determined to let all the world know that they have goods and are bound to sell them. These are two of the most active business men in this famous little city of Mt. Vernon, and we predict that they will meet with every success their hearts could desire. Long may they wave!

Strawberries.—We are under many obligations to our friend Barton Starr, on the Gambier road, Pleasant township, for the present of a basket of large and delicious strawberries. Mr. S. is now serving our citizens daily with this best of all the berries raised in his garden. He is an enterprising man and deserves to be well patronized. When you hear the bell ring, look out for Starr and his strawberries.

The Harvest is rapidly approaching, and there is every prospect of it being a bountiful one. From present appearances, some of our farmers will commence cutting their wheat the latter part of this week. Many have already cut and secured their hay crops, which are uncommonly large and of the country.

Grand I. O. O. F. Celebration.—Mt. Gil-land Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., will have their Second Anniversary on Saturday, the 31 day of July, at Mt. Gil-land. Members of the Order and the public generally are invited to attend. Ad dresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. Clancy of Mt. Vernon and H. C. Brumback, Esq., of Mt. Gil-land.

Sabbath School Celebration.—The Second Anniversary of St. Paul's Sabbath School, will take place on Sunday next, July 4th. The exercises will consist of singing hymns, addresses, presentation of Books, &c. It promises to be quite an interesting celebration.

The Commencement at Kenyon College, as we have already announced, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th. From the "note of preparation," it promises to be a grand affair. Of course all Mt. Vernon will be there.

On Tuesday evening last quite a row came off amongst the "young bloods" who were bathing in the vicinity of the Railroad bridge. Stones and other missile were made to fly at a terrible rate, and bloody heads and disfigured faces were the result. The whole affair was both foolish and disgraceful.

Strawberries and Cream.—Our friend and neighbor Wm. Uphold is now serving up those summer luxuries, Strawberries and Cream, each evening, in the best of style. Those who are fond of those delicacies (and who is not?) will know where to call.

Alfred Wolgast has returned to Millersburg, and has resumed the proprietorship of the Eagle Tavern at that place. He is a fine fellow, and always keeps a good house.

Duff's Merchants' College.—Corner of Third and Market Streets, Pittsburg—extends advantages to the pupil undergoing preparation for active business, not afforded at any other institution. The system of instruction observed is elaborate and thorough, the teachers employed are men of eminent attainments and distinguished character, and the text books used acknowledge the best authority extant. This is the oldest school of the kind in the Union, and Mr. Duff, its founder, has long enjoyed a reputation as a business man and scholar, second to that of no other person of this day. Young men who intend to acquire themselves creditably in the walks of business life, should avail themselves of auspices so favorable.—Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.

Iron City College, Pittsburg.—Extract from a letter dated June 24, from Mr. Samuel Bridge, of Blair county, Pa.

Mr. F. W. Jenkins—Dear Sir:—After a trial of three months in keeping the books of an extensive Iron Works, I am exceedingly happy to inform you that I find the knowledge and practice acquired at the Iron City College more than sufficient to enable me to succeed in my undertaking. At first I had some doubts, and no little anxiety, to know whether I was fully competent for the task, but through your experience, I deem it amply sufficient to warrant me in saying that a young man can become a practical bookkeeper in the Iron City College. I am fully persuaded that were the merits of the "Iron City" fully known, you could not accommodate the pupils that would apply for admission.

Respectfully Yours,
SAMUEL BRIDGE, JR.

For specimens of writing and circulars address F. W. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pen, Paste and Scissors.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.

The Bank of Pittsburgh has \$350,119 of specie against a circulation of \$250,486—or nearly two dollars of specie to one of paper.

The Artesian Well, in the State House yard, Columbus, has reached the depth of sixteen hundred feet. The shaft remains yet to be sunk one hundred and fifty feet.

Gov. Morehead has issued a proclamation, offering \$300 reward for the apprehension of Thos. Roberts, who killed Jas. Blackburn in Pendleton county, Ky., and made his escape.

The editor of the Portsmouth Tribune says he never saw the Ohio river falling as rapidly as it is now at that place.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "We understand that the Farmers' Bank of Missouri will resume specie payments about the first of July."

Five million acres of land granted to the State of Michigan by act of Congress in 1850, are to be thrown into the market. The sales will commence at Lansing on the 25th of July.

The new hotel at Cairo, which went down with a grand crash and splash into the flood, cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Gold has recently been discovered in larger quantities than ever, in California.

The Buffalo Postmaster has followed the example of the New York official, and placed a lady clerk at the ladies' department of the Post Office.

Miss Sarah Paul, a most interesting young lady, a teacher, was burnt to death in Oglethorpe, Georgia, last week, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

During a hurricane in Shenandoah county, Va., the bridge over South River, on the Newmarket-Sperryville turnpike, valued at \$10,000, was blown down.

By a recent act of Congress, it is said that land-warrants issued under act of 1853 will hereafter be received on railroad lands and other land open for entry, at more than \$1.25 per acre, the warrants received at \$1.25.

The Springfield, (Mass.) Republican perpetrates an interrogatory libel on hoop wearers: "Why are hoops like obstinate men? Because they often stand out about trifles." Oh, dear!

The Crawford (Pa.) Journal says that the work on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad is now entirely suspended.

It is said that Lieut. Ives has reported to the War Department that the navigation of the Colorado river is safe for large steamers.

The cultivation of the grapes for wine making, has been commenced in South Carolina.

Lewis Lankin, editor of the Missouri Courier, is a candidate for Justice of the Peace. He says: "We don't care anything about the fees, but we are after the titles and honor of the position."

Rev. A. W. Black, a distinguished divine of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the chair of Biblical Literature, in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Philadelphia.

Denis Corcoran, the founder, and until recently the editor of the New Orleans Delta, was among the killed by the explosion of the steamer Pennsylvania.

Morgan R. Bryan, convicted in Pittsburg of selling lottery tickets, was on Saturday sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Dr. N. Burton, late Secretary of State, and a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000.

Advices from Texas are to the 5th inst. The State Gazette, says a gentleman, who has travelled from Arkansas to Austin by land, reports that he never saw in his life such abundant crops. The wheat crop exceeds anything ever known.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that there are not more than four hundred bona fide residents within the whole territory out of which it is proposed to form Arizona. This number is exclusive of the inhabitants of Dona Ana county, the latitudinal line having been abandoned.

Heart.—On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, were very hot days—the mercury in the thermometer running up to 90° and 97° in the shade, in different places.

Death of Dr. Reeve.—Dr. A. J. Reeve a well-known and highly esteemed Surgeon Dentist of this city, died at Columbus, on Tuesday evening, June 22d. His remains brought home for interment on Thursday morning last.

Kenton Collier.—We have received the May and June numbers of this most excellent little monthly. We have not found time to peruse them; but from the titles of the articles we presume they are as interesting as usual.

Cairo and Mount City. The great flood in the Mississippi, the highest ever known since 1814, has completely submerged and nearly swept Cairo away, the water being over 20 feet deep in the streets.

The new town of Mount City, situated on the Ohio river, some 5 or 6 miles above the mouth, and, of course, the same distance above Cairo, is comparatively high and dry. The water, or rather back water from the Mississippi, had extended some few inches into Mount City.—This was no detriment to the town or the people who would be otherwise wholly exempt at any ordinary freshet.

Jim Lane of Kansas. Is getting his deserts, right and left. The Chicago Tribune, a prominent Republican journal, experiences a sensation of "gratitude to Providence" that it can at last speak its mind freely of General Jim Lane, of Kansas, and says that the reason why it never could do so before was the fear that "a righteous cause would suffer by the exposure of a vagabond." It admits having known all along that Lane was "a pestilent and incendiary demagogue," yet, strange to say, its supposed duty to its party sealed its utterance. "But now that he is a murderer, and therefore no longer available as a leader and candidate for the United States Senate, the Tribune with an immense feeling of relief, casts him off."

The poor devil is in a bad way in these latter days. It is stated that his surgeon has told Lane that amputation of his leg is necessary, but that he refuses to submit to the operation.—The reason why it never could do so before was the fear that "a righteous cause would suffer by the exposure of a vagabond." It admits having known all along that Lane was "a pestilent and incendiary demagogue," yet, strange to say, its supposed duty to its party sealed its utterance. "But now that he is a murderer, and therefore no longer available as a leader and candidate for the United States Senate, the Tribune with an immense feeling of relief, casts him off."

We would not rejoice over the misfortunes of any one, but really we think that the country, Kansas, and the "vagabond" himself, would suffer no serious injury from amputation should take place just where the Dutchman proceeded for the cure of hydrophobia in his dog—"just behind the ears."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.

Sufficient intelligence has been received to leave no doubt that Capt. Marey's train has reached Camp Scott in safety. It was the intention of Gov. Cumming when last heard from to at once open a trade with the valley. Many of the Mormons were understood to own more cattle than they were desirous to carry off, and of which they were anxious to dispose of. The safety and general welfare of the troops at Camp Scott and elsewhere between that post and the States may be reckoned upon with confidence.

The Mormon troops have been entirely withdrawn from the approaches to Salt Lake, and the people threatened to return if the army advanced before they reaped and carried off the wheat harvest.

Gov. Cumming says it may be regarded as safe for emigrants from the United States to proceed to California via Salt Lake, the road being entirely open.

The Attorney General, Secretary of Treasury and Postmaster General contemplate leaving for Philadelphia next week, on business connected with the Post Office, Custom House and Court accommodations of that city.

Two of the war sloops recently authorized by Congress will be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The steamer Fulton has been ordered home on account of sickness on board.

Destructive Fire. ALBANY, N. Y., June 23. At four o'clock this P. M., a fire broke out at the lumber yard of Miss Ballock. Owing to the high wind the flames spread rapidly along the piles of lumber, and extended to the adjoining lumber yard. The Broadway Fur Factory, Luther's extensive coal yard and the Freight Depot of the Central R. R.

The effects of the firemen are directed towards saving the latter, but the heat is so intense as to render it almost impossible, and it is feared that the fire will spread to the present time property valued at \$50,000 has been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

Terrible Butchery of a Brother.—The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican of Friday, says that in the town of Victory, Cayuga county, a terrible tragedy occurred on Tuesday of last week. Two sons of Chancey Cramer, occupying a farm in company, had a dispute concerning some money received for board. The one claimed the whole, and the other a half. Defence and threats ensued. The younger (who was single), threatened to whip the older, (who is married), when the latter offered him fifty cents if he would do it, at the same time throwing the money at his feet. A squabble ensued, when the elder ripped open the abdomen of the other with a pocket knife. The wound was fatal.—Two murders in the Auburn jail.

Practical Black Republicanism. A few days ago, Cochran, Editor of the Mt. Vernon Republican, joined in wedlock a white woman and a negro man. Black Republicanism is generally understood to mean the union of the races, and a way of promoting its continued and vigorous growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in the columns of the Republican, and you will almost miraculously find "Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—Capital City Post.

Quindaro Lodge, No. 814, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening in their Hall in the Krollin Block. G. B. BYERS, N. G. G. B. ARNOLD, Rec. Sec'y. June 30th.

Ohio State and Union Law College. This institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and Students upon Graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland, Ohio, J. A. KING, Sec'y. Dec. 23rd.

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Public Meeting—Celebration of the 4th.

Pursuant to a public call, the citizens of Mt. Vernon met at the Court House, on Saturday evening, June 20th, 1858.

On motion of Hon. W. R. Sapp, Abert Hays, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. J. Morton appointed Secretary.

On motion of Hon. W. R. Sapp the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all citizens of Knox county, without respect of party, assemble at the Court House, on the 31 day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and unite with the Soldiers of the War of 1812 in their Celebration.

On motion of Dr. R. C. Kirk, the following named persons were appointed a committee of arrangement, viz: I. Underwood, Elie Ailer, G. Browning, S. P. Axtell, and G. B. Arnold.

On motion of Dr. R. C. Kirk, the several Fire Companies of this city be and are hereby invited to attend in full uniform.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ABEL HART, Chairman.
W. J. MORTON, Secretary.

Special Notices.
Charcoal Wanted. THE subscriber will pay CASH for good Charcoal delivered at his Brewery in Mt. Vernon. JOHN ARENTZ.

FIG NO. The Mt. Vernon Washington Club will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, on Monday, July 4th, by a Grand Pic-Nic and Dance at the Grove near Caldwell's Quarry, same as occupied by them last year. There will be an Orator delivered by W. C. Gaston. Dinner at 12 precisely. S. McGroarty, of Toledo, will also deliver an address. Tickets for the whole performance 25 cts. to be had at White's Book Store, Zimmerman's Provision Store, at the Post Office, and on the ground. We invite all without distinction.

ARTHUR CORNFORD, Pres't.
P. BARRI, Secretary.
C. M. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Ohio State and Union Law College. This institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and Students upon Graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland, Ohio, J. A. KING, Sec'y. Dec. 23rd.

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CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

Wm. H. CARRY & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CURTAIN STORE,
MASONIC HALL,
719 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Where may be found a full assortment of

Curtain Materials,
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
With every description of

TRIMMINGS TO MATCH,
Lace Curtains,
GOLD BORDERED WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest designs and finest quality.

PAINTED SHADES,
ALL STYLES.
GILT CORNICES
AND
BANDS.
FRENCH PLUSHES
FOR

FOR GOVERNMENT.

By the President of the U. States.

In pursuance of law, I JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the unincorporated land offices in the TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, at the periods hereafter designated.

At the land office at BROWNVILLE, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian.

That part of township one outside the Sac and Fox, and Half-Breed, Nemaha reservation, of range 17.

The parts of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, outside of the Sac and Fox, and Half-Breed, Nemaha reservation, and fractional townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 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799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 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